



THE ROLE OF RIDDLES ON THE TEACHING PROCESS OF CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the significant role of riddles in the educational development of children, focusing on their cognitive, linguistic, and social benefits. Riddles are not only entertaining but also serve as powerful pedagogical tools that stimulate imagination, enhance critical thinking, and develop language skills. Through the use of age-appropriate riddles, educators can foster children's problem-solving abilities, enrich their vocabulary, and encourage interactive learning. The research highlights how riddles contribute to the development of logical reasoning and cultural awareness, supporting both individual and collaborative learning. By analyzing various types of riddles and their applications in classroom settings, the study underlines their value as effective, low-cost resources for holistic child development in early and primary education.

Introduction

Riddles play significant role on the teaching process of children. They are colorful and interesting helping to the development of the child's mind. Usage of riddles during the lesson helps to enhance the quality of the process, offering various educational benefits. Riddles can be the tool for cognitive and language development, and help to improve critical and logical thinking. Moreover, social skills can also be improved with the help of riddles. Good teachers know how to add specific and beneficial things to their teaching process to make them more colorful and interesting.

Materials and methods

Teachers and parents can maximize the educational benefits of riddles by:

- ✓ adapting the level of difficulty to match the child's age or ability—from simple wordplay to more complex logic puzzles.
- ✓ using riddles as engaging openers to spark curiosity and set a fun tone at the start of lessons or conversations.
- ✓ promoting thoughtful discussion by encouraging children to explain their answers, which strengthens comprehension and verbal expression.

✓ organizing group or individual challenges to build teamwork and healthy competition, boosting both learning and social confidence.

✓ incorporating riddles across subjects, such as using math-related riddles during numeracy lessons or metaphorical ones to support storytelling and language development.

Riddles are effective tools for the improvement of children's mind and they have benefits for teaching children.

Cognitive development:

- Analytical thinking – riddles challenge children to think deeply and assess information critically, encouraging them to explore various interpretations and outcomes.

- Problem-solving abilities – working through riddles teaches children how to tackle problems step by step, enhancing their strategic thinking.

Language skills

- Vocabulary building – the playful nature of riddles introduces children to new words and expressions in an entertaining way.

- Improved comprehension – understanding riddles requires attention to detail, helping improve both reading and listening comprehension.

Creativity and Imagination

- Innovative thinking – riddles inspire children to think creatively and find unconventional solutions.

- Narrative development – since many riddles are built around mini-stories, they can encourage kids to craft their own tales and riddles, boosting their creative writing.

Social Interaction

- Teamwork and communication – solving riddles together fosters collaboration and effective communication among peers.

- Cultural Insights – riddles from different regions help children gain knowledge about various cultures, promoting openness and social awareness.

Motivation and Engagement

- Enjoyable learning – incorporating riddles into lessons can make the learning process more entertaining, which can heighten interest and motivation.

- Interactive classrooms – riddles help create a lively and participatory atmosphere, encouraging students to stay active and attentive.

Memory development

- Memory aids – the rhythmic and rhyming elements of riddles enhance memory retention through fun and repetition.

- Concept reinforcement – teachers can use riddles to help students recall previously learned material in a more engaging way.

Informal assessment

- Measuring understanding – riddles can be used as a relaxed form of evaluation, offering insight into how well students grasp certain topics.

Riddles serve as an important tool in developing children's speech, as they help children learn new words, expand their vocabulary, and shape their speech culture. Engaging with riddles from an early age activates a child's mental and speech activities, which contributes to expressing thoughts clearly and achieving success in the learning process. Memorizing riddles and regularly recalling them strengthens children's memory and teaches them to think

independently. A child's speech is especially shaped in the family environment, during communication with adults; in this process, correct pronunciation, clarity, and active dialogue play a crucial role. Through riddles, children learn to imagine surrounding objects figuratively, develop logical and non-standard thinking, which also nurtures their creative and poetic feelings.

Results and discussion

Riddles encourage critical thinking by prompting students to examine details and uncover deeper meanings. To solve a riddle, they must evaluate different possibilities and apply logical reasoning to identify the right answer. This mental exercise enhances their problem-solving skills, which are crucial for mastering subjects such as mathematics, science, and reading.

Riddles frequently use wordplay and multiple meanings, making them an effective tool for expanding vocabulary. Educators can use riddles to present new terms or reinforce existing vocabulary in an enjoyable and interactive manner. As students solve riddles, they enhance their language abilities in a way that feels playful rather than like standard classroom exercises.

Moreover, riddles can be excellent icebreakers, especially at the beginning of a school year or when introducing a new subject. They spark curiosity and excitement, helping students connect and collaborate from the start. By posing a riddle at the beginning of a lesson, teachers can engage students' minds and create a lively, participatory atmosphere.

"I'm tall when I'm young and short when I'm old. What am I?" (A candle)

This riddle encourages students to share ideas and interact, creating a positive and collaborative atmosphere in the classroom.

Riddles offer a valuable chance for students to collaborate in groups. Working together to find solutions helps them build essential communication and teamwork skills. Teachers can organize students into teams and give them riddles to solve, encouraging them to share ideas and think as a unit to reach the answer.

In any classroom, some students complete their tasks more quickly than others. Riddles can serve as an enjoyable and meaningful activity to keep these students engaged without distracting their peers. Teachers might set up a riddle corner or challenge board where early finishers can go to tackle brain teasers once their work is done.

"What comes once in a minute, twice in a moment, but never in a thousand years?" (the letter 'M')

This provides a stimulating, independent task that keeps them mentally active while others complete their assignments.

The images and unusual descriptions in riddles increase children's interest and encourage them to identify connections with real-life events. This process teaches children to distinguish similarities and differences and helps them understand the essence of objects more deeply. Using riddles in lessons or activities serves to focus children's attention, increase their interest in the topic, and reinforce learning. As a result, riddles, as a didactic tool, effectively develop children's creativity, speech, and thinking abilities.

Conclusion

The development of a child's imagination strengthens their creative and logical thinking. Engaging with riddles and puzzles helps children form skills such as thorough thinking,

analysis, and approaching problems from different angles. Through riddles, children learn to identify similarities and differences between objects and events, and to understand logical connections. This process fosters creativity and enhances deep thinking and analytical approaches in children. As a result, their logical and creative thinking abilities are improved.

In short, incorporating riddles into the teaching process can enhance various skills in children, from cognitive and language development to social skills and creativity. By making learning fun and interactive, riddles can foster a love for learning that lasts a lifetime.

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